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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1871. NO. 225.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Funeral of the Clerical Victims of the Commune.

Great Conflagration in Constantinople.

Marquis Gallifet Assassinated by the Widow of a Communist Executed by His Order—Relations of Turkey and Russia Excellent—Encouraging Accounts from the Diamond Fields, &c., &c.

Funeral Ceremonies Over the Clerical Victims of the Commune.

PARIS, June 7.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the five clerical victims of the Commune was grandly arranged. The central object in the scene was the gorgeous catafalque containing the remains of the Archbishop, surrounded by minor structures bearing the corpses of Duquerry, the cure of Madelaine Saret, and the grand vicar of the Diocese of Brussor and Sebastian. The coffin of the Archbishop was covered with a pall of black velvet embroidered and enriched with a massive silver cross. Thousands of tapers were burning in the silver candelebra, and incense in the vessels, which were also of silver. The floor was covered with black cloth, and the whole was covered with black cloth bespangled with silver stars. Twenty-six hundred and fifty feet wide appeared like huge recesses; black drapery covered every statue except those of the Virgin and child Jesus. Bishop Darboy, of Paris, in the midst of all were the black and charred remains of the Bishop's chair, and his throne, also half burned, from which the Communists endeavored to burn the Cathedral. It was and will be left intact, as a memento of the crime. Along the route of the procession the windows and streets were crammed with spectators. Bells were tolling, and a salute of guns were fired. A funeral car of black velvet, reversed arms and muffled drums, were in the procession. The funeral car on which the Archbishop was covered with silver, and drawn by six horses. Another beautiful car, containing the remains of Queret, followed. The procession reached the cathedral at eleven o'clock. Inside the the church was crowded with members of the Assembly, priests and Sisters of Charity. At eleven o'clock the priests and deputies, with military music, left the church, and proceeded to the great doors, which were draped in black, to meet the coffin. Chanting then commenced, and was followed by the beating of drums, the pealing of trumpets and the roaring of cannon. At the elevation of the Host the firing was repeated. The altar was magnificently draped, and the service was long and solemn. MacMahon, Dessuey, Vinot, L'Admireni and Favre were present.

Prolongation of Thiers's Term of Office—He Favors a Republic.

VERSAILLES, June 8.—In the Assembly to-day a motion for the prolongation of M. Thiers's term of office as Chief Executive was proposed, to expire after the completion of the supplementary elections of the Assembly.

It is authoritatively announced that Thiers favors a Republic for the future government.

It is reported that Gen. Rossel and M. Courbet of the Commune have been unearthed in Paris.

The court martial for the trial of the insurgents has not yet convened.

The *Official Journal* describes the insurrection to the congregation by Napoleon of 300,000 workmen in Paris.

Count de Chambord at Boulogne.

LONDON, June 8.—It is rumored that Count de Chambord has arrived at Boulogne.

Jules Mere, the celebrated French banker, is dead.

Emperor of Russia in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 8.—The Emperor of Russia and his son Alexis, with a brilliant staff, have arrived in Berlin. They were received at the station by Emperor William and staff, and escorted to the palace by the Imperial guard.

Campaign Successfully Terminated.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The report that the Russian campaign against the Khedive has been successfully terminated is confirmed.

The Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 8.—The race for the Ascot gold cup resulted as follows: Mr. T. Lombard's c. h. Mortimer, by Compeigne out of Countess, bred in France, six years old, one; H. Delamarre's h. f. Verdure by West Australian, out of Vermeille, three years old, two; Mr. Johnston's b. c. Bothwell, by Stockwell, out of Katharine Logic, three years old, three. Seven ran.

The Diamond Fields.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the effect that the accounts from the diamond fields are still encouraging.

Great Conflagration in Constantinople.

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday, says a fire broke out that morning simultaneously in four places, at one time two hundred houses were in flames. Fortunately, the wind was light, and there was a prospect of getting the conflagration under control, but the loss is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Assassinated by a Woman.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, June 8.—Marquis Gallifet was assassinated to-day by the widow of one of the Communists who was shot by his order.

Relations of Russia and Turkey Excellent.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* recites the formal presentation to the Czar of the Imperial Order of Osmanli, instituted by the present Sultan in 1861. The presentation was made by the Turkish Ambassador. The speeches made on the occasion, and the comments of the *Journal* upon them, are extremely friendly, and confirm the general belief that the relations of the two countries are excellent.

English Army Regulation Bill.

LONDON, June 8.—The House of Commons tonight engaged in a long debate on the army regulation bill. Cardwell defended the clause for the abolition of the sale of military commissions. It is incidental note, while it did not decide the question of abolition, showed that the government had a majority of 117.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 8.—The steamship Atlanta has arrived from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 8.—The steamship Frankfort has arrived from New Orleans.

LONDON, June 8.—The steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec, touched at Moncton.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 8, 4 P. M.—Consols 91¾ for money and 91 5-16@91⅜ for account; 5-20s of '62 90½; do '65 90⅝; do '67 92⅜; 10-40s 82½.

FRANKFORT, June 8.—5-20s of '62, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Rentes 57 francs 47 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 8¾d.

California wheat 12s 3d; red spring 10s 10½d@11s 0½d; winter 11s 6d. Corn—No. 1 mixed 31s 3d. Pork 69s. Beef 100s. Lard 47s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, June 8.—Both parties have held a caucus this morning. It is not probable the question who is to be Governor will be reached to-day. It is understood that Mr. Weston declines to visit the city until the question is settled

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—The House met promptly at ten o'clock. The House was cleared of all but members, who then proceeded to draw seats. This was about half proceeded with when it was discovered that many numbers had been furnished in duplicate by the printers. The drawing was declared void. Mr. Bingham declared the question postponed till to-morrow at eleven o'clock. Mr. Wadleigh offered an amendment to postpone till three o'clock this afternoon. On this discussion took place which was characterized by strict party discipline. Bingham's amendment was rejected. Mr. Randall moved to lay the motion of Bingham on the table, and urged the propriety and right of a ballot for Clerk, which the Democrats persistently refused, barring the shaky members. The motion was defeated. Adjourned till three o'clock.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—The House of Representatives this afternoon further completed its organization by the choice of James R. Jackson, Sergeant-at-Arms, and James H. Colbath, of Barnsted, as Assistant Clerk by a majority of two. After a protracted session, a Republican Sergeant-at-Arms and Democratic doorkeepers were also elected.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He is Not and Never Will be a Candidate for President—Wouldn't Serve if Unanimously Elected.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A letter from Gen. Sherman, dated Fort Snell, Comanche Reservation, May 26th, addressed to an editor of a New York paper, says: "I have been skirting the Texas frontier for the past month, and here for the first time I meet files of the Eastern papers, by which I see that a political conspiracy mass has been raised by the purported speech made by me at the supper of the Union League Club of New Orleans on the night of my departure from that city. Whoever reported that as spoken by me committed a breach of propriety, for I was assured by the President of the Society that no reporters were present. Now, as to politics, I think all my personal friends know of my deep-seated antipathy to the subject. Yet, as you seem not to understand me, I hereby state—and want it so understood that I never have been, and never will be, a candidate for President: that if nominated by either party, I should peremptorily decline; and even if unanimously elected, I should decline to serve.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1871.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. Sparr, who figured in the late Blood-Woodhull trial, was found dead in a room at French's Hotel, having died, it is supposed, in a fit of apoplexy yesterday afternoon.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of Masons assembled this morning. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: John H. Anthon, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Christopher G. Fox, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Edmunds L. Judson, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Jas. W. Heusted, Junior Grand Warden.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of New York, on May 1, 1861, a resolution was adopted that the Grand Master appoint a committee to revise the Constitution and submit their report to the Lodges of the State on or before March next. The recommendation, of the Grand Master's address was submitted, that all reconstruction of the Grand Orient of France shall cease, and that a reopening of the negotiation with said Grand Orient should be completed. The Grand Lecturer chosen is R. W. George H. Raymond, of New York. The present communication will be closed to-morrow.

TRIAL FOR MUTINY.

The investigation of the mutiny on the brig J. L. Rowen commenced to-day before United States Commissioner Davenport. Evidence was adduced to show that the affray originated in a quarrel between the mate and one of the prisoners, and that the latter who struck the Captain did not intend to kill him.

A VICTIM OF CONSUMPTION.

Medical testimonials in the case of Dr. Benjamin F. Spain was, that his death resulted from pulmonary consumption.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived, steamships Manhattan, from Liverpool, and India from Glasgow.

COBURN ARRESTED AS A THIEF.

It is reported that the prize-fighter, Joe Coburn, was arrested this morning, for having a stolen watch chain in his possession. Coburn states that he bought the chain.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

The Pigeon Shooting Tournament.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 8, 1871.

At the pigeon shooting tournament to-day, J. E. Long, of Detroit, won the first prize, one hundred dollars; Ira A. Paine, second, sixty dollars, and Joseph Sawyer, of Akron, third prize, forty dollars. There was a large turn out and heavy betting.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Brakeman Run Over and Terribly Mangled —Another Train Approaching, He Stabs Himself in Twenty-two Places.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—A brakeman named Jones, employed on a freight train of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, accidentally fell early this morning between the cars while the train was moving, between Kingsville and Madison. He fell upon the track and the remainder of the train ran over his legs, tearing them off and mangling his body. While lying on the track he heard a passenger train approaching. Expecting that he would not be seen, and that the cars would run over him, he drew a knife from his pocket, opened the blade and stabbed himself twenty-two times about the breast and left arm. He had tried to penetrate his heart and produce death sooner, but was too weak to guide his blows. The engineer of the train saw him in time to stop the cars. He was taken to Madison, where he died soon after.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Proceedings of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Ohio.

TOLEDO, June 8.—The Fifty-seventh Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of Ohio assembled at Trinity Church, in this city, yesterday, Bishop McIlvaine, assisted by Assistant Bishop Bedell, presiding. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. S. A. Bronson, of Gambier Theological Seminary, from the Psalms 119:23, and was an able presentation of the subject of the atonement. In the afternoon the annual address of the Bishop was delivered, embracing matters of interesting facts and statistics. In the evening Rev. Dr. W. A. Fisk, of Cincinnati, preached an able discourse from Colossians 2:19. The Convention resumed its session this morning. A goodly number of delegates are present.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Photographers' and Homeopathic Conventions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—At the session of the Photographers' Convention, the President stated that Professor Morse was the first man who took photographic pictures on the American Continent. The camera which he used is still in existence, and he was intended to have it on exhibition at this time, but this intention could not be carried out. On motion it was agreed that the convention give three hearty cheers next Saturday morning, at the hour of unveiling the Morse monument in Central Park, and that Professor Morse be advised by telegraph of the fact at the time.

In the Homeopathic Convention to-day, Dr. George F. Foote, of New York, Chairman of Psychological Medicine, made a brief report in regard to the new projected erection of a Homeopathic insane asylum in New York, an appropriation for which has been secured from the Legislature of that State. There has already given $70,000 toward its erection. Ground has been purchased, and the asylum will within a year be in a position to receive patients. It only remains for Homeopathic physicians to contribute their share toward the same. The charter provides that the State of New York shall give $15,000, provided Homeopathic physicians raise a like sum.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE

Renewing its Ravages in Buenos Ayres—Redoubled Malignancy—A Graphic Picture of the Effects of the Epidemic.

Recent advices from Montevideo represent the condition of affairs in the stricken capital of the Argentine Republic as not only not having improved, but as having grown alarmingly worse. A gentleman who arrived at New York direct from Buenos Ayres, estimated that at least 25,000 had died of the loathsome disease out of a population of 250,000, and that there were 15,000 sick, the most of whom would doubtless never recover. A more deplorable picture could scarcely have been conceived than is given of the misery and suffering endured by all, both high and low, who could not flee from the city. One of the most beautiful cities on the southern continent.

Since the reception of this information the arrival of the steamer Humboldt brings still sadder news. About the 1st of May the fever seemed as though it was gradually at last abating, but on the 2d of May, the violent in its attacks, the deaths were less frequent, and sanguine hopes were expressed that the city was about shaking off its grave clothes and beginning a new life. Shortly those who had fled to the villages in the vicinity, at the first advent of the destroyer, began to return to their homes in the city, hardly one of which had not been robbed of some fond treasure, some dear form. Scarce a father who had braved death in its most loathsome form, among his bales and his books. The machinery of Government again commenced to move, the hum of trade and traffic was again heard on the quays and on 'Change, the breeze that swayed among the palm trees once more bore health on its wings, and all seemed invigorated and rejuvenated. From a struggling few, the returning inhabitants increased each day by day until almost all once more occupied their homes.

Like the mysterious workings of the dread cyclone at sea, an ominous lull succeeded by a low moaning sound as if the very ocean bewailed its lashing, the wind waved through the graceful branches of the stately palm and bore on its bosom surcharge of infection. In the night the fell destroyer was at work, and them again more merciless than ever. One by one of those who had been considered almost miraculously fortunate in escaping the disease were stricken down and in a few hours were borne to their last resting place. A panic seized all, and the terror of the innocent little was thought of the means so that the flight was as subsequently as it had been fatal. The horrible attendants can never be equaled. The fever raged and the flight continued. Business was again suspended, and the Government was about being moved to the City of Rosario when the gentlemen who brought the above information left for Montevideo.

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The air, loaded with contagion, had a suffocating effect, which was intensified by the solemn and deep-toned bells so peculiar to the churches of all Spanish-American cities. The chimes, once so solemn, gave forth a harsh, discordant sound, and as they tolled cortege after cortege from the sanctuary to the cemetery. In the commercial quarter the streets were deserted, and the only sound was the cry of the merchant, with all his eagerness to accumulate wealth, up and down the streets, and the wail of one of the malady with those much dearer to him than all his gold. The gloom, the sadness was all-pervading; even the shipping that lay in the glassy stream in front of the city, though not infected with the disease, looked dull, motionless and lifeless as they rode idly at anchor, with their huge sails dangling languidly against the masts, giving evidence of the panic and wholesale desertions from on board. The suburbs, ordinarily embowered in bloom and floral loveliness, the shrubbery and plants appeared to have partaken of the pestilential influence, and were languished and died where once they grew in such rank luxuriance.

Communication having ceased between Buenos Ayres and the outer world, there is no information in regard to the mortality among American residents. The last steamer for South America carried out nearly $5,000, contributed in New York, to aid sufferers by the plague.

It is hardly possible, it is now said, that the fever will abate until the frost appears, which is never very heavy in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, and there is but little doubt but by that time the South American City of Buenos Ayres will be in truth a City of the Dead.

LAST DAYS OF THE REDS.

The Sacrilegious Outrages in Paris.

Details come to hand through correspondence of the horrible doing of the revolutionists in Paris during the reign of the Commune. When the mob of National Guards occupied the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires their first act was to expel with obscene insults and foul abuse the numbers of people who were saying their prayers; they then arrested the clergy and some of the neighboring inhabitants who came in to protest. The doors were shut, and the prisoners informed by an officer in a pompous speech, that the object of the visit was "to seek for corpses in the name of high morality." The search commenced, and after the treasury of the church which was very considerable, including gifts of precious objects and votive offerings worth more than $50,000, was soon discovered in a cellar; but the search for "corpses" was less productive. It was not till late in the evening, when the diggers got down deep into the old burial ground, that skeletons were found. During the night the Guards, of course, got drunk; in the intervals of their work they had put on the vestments of the clergy, and executed canes and sang obscene songs before their prisoners. The orgie went on all the next day, the church despoiled, and the offering, the Guards paid out of the votive offerings of money in the cash box, the old monastic cells opened and the bones used as drum sticks and the skulls as footballs. The consecrated wafers were dispensed in mockery of the Eucharist, and the torrents of language *inouïes*, and every sacrilege which foul minds could conceive was perpetrated. At the same time the Church of the Trinity, the Guards brought out the grand picture of the Virgin, a work of art, blacked its eyes with charcoal, made a hole in its mouth, into which they stuck a dirty short pipe, and finally dressed up the statue in the costume of a vivandiere, the diabolical herself on purpose. They wound up this exploit by dancing a kind of *carmagnole* around the statue and drinking obscene toasts.

The Population of London.

The following is the official statement of the General Register office: The population in the year 1861 was 2,803,989. Population of London estimated in the weekly tables for middle of year 1871, 3,288,469. Population enumerated as living at midnight on Sunday, 2d of April, 3,251,804. Calculated for that Sunday night, they estimate by the same method is 3,247,631, which differs only 4,173 from the enumerated population. This slight difference will not affect the rates of mortality, which, as given for all London since 1861, may be considered correct. The population of three districts on both sides of the Thames—extending along its banks from Woolwich up to Hammersmith, and across its stream from Norwood to Hamstead—over 122 square miles; an area rather greater than a square of 11 miles to the side. On an average there are 26,000 persons to a square mile. The increase of the population in the ten years 1861-71 was 441,815.

In giving his opinion of Texas, Mr. Greeley sums up in his "thirdly" thus: "Whether it be a recommendation or not, I judge that it has required less effort to live in Texas than in any other State of the Union. The common saying, 'It costs no more to rear a cow here than a hen at the North,' is literally true. The cow was never fed, never sheltered, no matter how cold or stormy the weather; and you might have ten thousand head of cattle ranging the prairies and openings without owning an acre of land on earth. Many a man has thus grown rich without effort and almost without thought."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

214 Distilleries in Operation.

Decision of the Local Board of Inspectors in the Case of the Arthur Disaster—Prosecution of the Officers of the Boat Recommended—Labor Meeting, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1871.

Distilleries in Operation.

Returns to the Treasury show the total number of distilleries in operation in the country on the 1st of June was 214, with a total capacity of 192,069 gallons. Of this number Illinois has 28, Indiana 13, Kentucky 56, Ohio 34, Pennsylvania 36.

The Arthur Disaster.

The Local Board of Inspectors to investigate the case of the steamboat Arthur, which was destroyed on the Mississippi river last January, when sixty-five passengers lost their lives, have decided that the officers of that boat were criminally negligent, and should be prosecuted before a Grand Jury. The officers have taken an appeal to the Supervising Inspector at Louisville.

A Large Labor Meeting.

Was held here to-day, which is likely to have a good effect in quieting the present troubles. The tone of the debate and of the resolution is in condemnation of all mob violence and in favor of securing the demands of laborers by peaceful, orderly means through the formation of labor unions and action by the District legislature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments, and has forwarded the Commissions here for record: Hiram A. Parker, Register of the Land Office, Beatrice, Neb.; Henry W. Jones, Collector, and Henry Hardon, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second and Third Districts of Missouri, consolidated and now known as the Second District.

TREASURER SPINNER HEARD FROM.

A letter received from Treasurer Spinner, dated London, 25d of May, conveys intelligence of the improved health of that officer, who has commenced operations in connection with negotiations for the new loan.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The new Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors met here on Wednesday under the new law and merely organized. They will hold daily sessions until they complete the rules and regulations required by the 'class' act of Congress which authorizes the Board. The steamboat interest will watch the result with considerable anxiety, as it will revolutionize, in a measure, the present rules for protecting life and property on board of vessels propelled in part or wholly by steam.

WORK RESUMED BY CONTRACTORS.

Contractors resumed work to-day in various parts of Washington. No interference with the laborers was attempted by the strikers. A strong police force has been held in reserve near where work is progressing.

THE ROWEN BIGAMY CASE.

C. C. Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy in the Criminal Court, was to-day sentenced by Judge Olin to-day, who stated that he had thought of suspending sentence until after the bill of exceptions was acted on by the court in general term. The District Attorney pressed for sentence, and the power of this court to suspend sentence, and he was forced to hear arguments that he only held and therefore set Monday next to hear counsel on the question.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1:30 P. M., 1871.

The barometer has fallen on the Pacific coast and at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Missouri Valley. It has risen on the Gulf and South Atlantic, and on lakes and middle Atlantic, and remains nearly the same on the Ohio valley and lower Mississippi States. The temperature remains cool north of the Ohio Valley, and has fallen decidedly on the Carolinas, and has risen on the Gulf States, and will doubtless never recover. A more deplorable picture could scarcely have been conceived than is given of the misery and suffering endured by all, both high and low, who could not flee from the city. One of the most beautiful cities on the southern continent.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan.

Ground Broken at Mansfield, O.—Several Addresses Made, &c., &c.

M., C. AND L. M. RAILROAD.

MANSFIELD, O., June 8, 1871.

To-day was quite a gala day in our city, on account of the breaking of ground for the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad. The city was crowded by visitors from the country, and a goodly number were present from Michigan and points along the line of the proposed road. Nine guns were fired at daylight, and at two o'clock P. M. all the bells in the city were rung and guns again fired. All places of business were closed, and a procession composed of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Firemen, City Council, county officials, children of the public schools and the distinguished guests was formed, accompanied by our two splendid brass bands, and marched to a point near the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, where the ceremonies took place. The procession was about a mile in length. One of the leading features of the procession was the Aultman & Taylor threshing machine and mounted horse-power, driven by four horses. Colonel B. Burns was President of the day, and opened the ceremonies by a short address. He was followed by Henry C. Hedges, Secretary of the Railroad Company, in an interesting speech, detailing the workings of the company and the advantages the road would hereafter be to our city. Addresses were also delivered by Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, of Coldwater; Hon. John Sherman and Maj. W. S. Hickox, President of the road. Gen. G. W. Cass, who was expected to deliver an address, was not present. The first ground was then broken by Major Hickox, and a wheelbarrow filled and wheeled by two of the contractors of the road, Messrs. Swan and Rose. To-night President Hickox gave a grand reception at his residence to distinguished railroad men and others who are present in the city. It was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. The contemplated line from Mansfield to Coldwater, Michigan, and the Michigan end is already nearly completed. It will now be pushed through as rapidly as possible.

FORCED INTO BANKRUPTCY.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 8.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company was to-day placed in bankruptcy by Judge Busteed of the United States District Court. The petition was made by W. A. C. Jones, an Alabama creditor. H. Grandin and John F. Bradley are appointed temporary custodians, pending an election of an assignee by the creditors.

THE CAIRO AND VINCENNES DONATION.

CAIRO, June 8.—The County Court to-day agreed to submit to a vote of the people the question of restoring the donation to the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, which was voted within twenty days. This authorizes the Board. The steamboat interest will watch the result with considerable anxiety, as it will revolutionize, in a measure, the present rules for protecting life and property on board of vessels propelled in part or wholly by steam.

WORK RESUMED BY CONTRACTORS.

Contractors resumed work to-day in various parts of Washington. No interference with the laborers was attempted by the strikers. A strong police force has been held in reserve near where work is progressing.

THE ROWEN BIGAMY CASE.

C. C. Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy in the Criminal Court, was to-day sentenced by Judge Olin to-day, who stated that he had thought of suspending sentence until after the bill of exceptions was acted on by the court in general term. The District Attorney pressed for sentence, and the power of this court to suspend sentence, and he was forced to hear arguments that he only held and therefore set Monday next to hear counsel on the question.

FIRES.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 8.—The Boston Stamping and Manufacturing Company's building in Cambridge was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS'S ILLNESS.

What He Says of It Himself.

In a letter to the New York *Tribune* concerning his recent illness, Vice President Colfax says:

I think I have studied out the causes of the attack which prostrated me so suddenly on the 22d of May. A bronchial affection of several years' standing, and a sedentary life, as much in the open air, had been aggravated this spring into a severe bronchial catarrh, accompanied with slight bilious derangement. Before the President convoked the Senate, I left for Washington in such impaired health that I hoped, after a few days' repose, time in twenty years I had gone to a post of duty with reluctance, but that if I stayed at home it would not be sufficient, though unjustly, to charge fidelity to the pending treaty of peace and reconciliation. After occupying the chair every day of the session, I was under medical treatment the whole time. And, so far from the statement being true which has been published, that I was smoking five or six strong cigars that day on an empty stomach, I had not one, just after breakfast, six hours before the attack.

I have had three previous attacks of vertigo (two by quiet and low but I hope not fatal) in the official friends of the peril of a more dangerous attack, but have hoped that this warning would be heeded. For years, certainly since first elected to preside in the House eight years ago, when my constituency became about half a single district, I have overspread on the Atlantic coast. The rain of Wednesday evening had this morning ceased in the Middle and Eastern States. The other portions of the Union in North Florida has now extended to Chesapeake Bay. Clear and partially cloudy weather has very generally prevailed in the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Friday light winds with warm and pleasant weather will prevail from the lakes to the Gulf; partly cloudy and clear weather with westerly winds are probable for the interior of the Atlantic states. No serious disturbance of any extent is apprehended East of the Mississippi.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National bank at Brattleboro, Vt., was robbed by burglars, Wednesday night, of $20,000.

The editorial excursionists were yesterday shown the sights at East Saginaw and Saginaw City, Michigan, and had a pleasant entertainment generally.

In the International Typographical Union, in session at Baltimore yesterday, the committee on subordinate unions reported in favor of the working-card system. A resolution was reported from the committee, recommending that each union annually pay the funeral expenses of members in good standing; adopted. The committee on fast type-setting made a report, which was adopted, declaring that Philadelphia, the first prize; W. A. Edwards, of Norfolk, Virginia, second, and Simon Butler, of Rock, Rock, Arkansas, third. Miss Moon, of New York, offered a resolution that the International Union recommend to subordinate unions the employment, as far as practicable, young girls in offices on an equality with men. The resolution was adopted by the majority, but strongly with the recent strike in Pennsylvania was adopted.

The Superintendents of Insane Asylums of the United States, were entertained in Toronto Wednesday evening by Lieutenant Governor Crawford. They held a session yesterday in the Legislative Assembly chambers, in Parliament House.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church in Scotland, is now in session at Toronto. The Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Owen Sound, has been elected Moderator.

The second General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church is in session at Quebec, and has elected Rev. John Scott, of London, Moderator.

The funeral of five young men who were drowned at North Andover, Mass., took place yesterday. Business in the village was entirely suspended.

In Philadelphia yesterday, the White Stockings of Chicago were defeated by the Athletics, score 15 to 11.

President Grant did not leave West Point yesterday. He was present at the afternoon parade. The Secretary of War reached the post on board the Chauncey Vibbard at noon and was given the usual signal.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Flood Subsiding—Fine Prospects for an Epidemic.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—There was a southeast wind with rain on Lake Ponchartrain last evening. The water in the city has fallen two inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is now three inches below high water mark. The neutral ground on the canal is clear of water next to Claiborne street. Besides the police and charity boats, there are hundreds of small craft engaged in saving furniture. Five thousand loaves of bread and other articles in proportion are distributed daily. A disagreeable odor arises all along the line of the overflowed district from stagnant water, decaying vegetable and animal matter.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Indiana county held their convention on Tuesday, but failed to nominate a county ticket. Captain H. K. Sloan, late Democratic member of the Legislature, is named for Judge Olin to-day, who stated that he had thought of suspending sentence until after the bill of exceptions was acted on by the court in general term. The District Attorney pressed for sentence, and the power of this court to suspend sentence, and he was forced to hear arguments that he only held and therefore set Monday next to hear counsel on the question.

The Democratic Convention to-day, Dr. George F. Foote, of New York, Chairman of Psychological Medicine, made a brief report in regard to the new projected erection of a Homeopathic insane asylum in New York, an appropriation for which has been secured from the Legislature of that State. There has already given $70,000 toward its erection. Ground has been purchased, and the asylum will within a year be in a position to receive patients. It only remains for Homeopathic physicians to contribute their share toward the same. The charter provides that the State of New York shall give $15,000, provided Homeopathic physicians raise a like sum.

The Republican primary elections in Butler county will be held to-morrow.

Captain George W. Skinner, of Franklin county, is a candidate for re-election to the Assembly.

A Democratic mass meeting, held at Pottsville on Monday, passed a resolution denouncing the Ku-Klux law, but had nothing to say in regard to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

G. W. Newmyer and S. G. Thompson are announced as Republican candidates for the Legislature in Westmoreland county.

Small Pox Remedy.

[From the Stockton (Cal.) Herald.]

"I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure small pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche upon his head, but when the most scientific men looked into the matter, what a further surprise was in store for them. A Mr. Taylor, of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will allay sore sacred fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever by it. Don't be afraid to use it for small pox; when learned physicians said the patient could not be cured.

"Sulphate of zinc, one gram; fox glove (digitalis), one gram; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with an equal quantity of water. Take a week old and mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every half hour; disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child small doses according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no fear of small pox. Can you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

Collections for the Pope.

[From the New York Herald.]

One week ago this October Sunday announced that on Sunday, the 4th inst., a collection would be taken up in all of the Catholic churches in aid of the Pope. Yesterday, Trinity Sunday, that day came round, and if we may judge from the crowded state of all the churches which were visited, the response to the appeal of the Archbishop has been all that he could desire. The day, too, was favorable, and the characteristic generosity of New Yorkers, whose purse-strings have never yet been tightened to the appeals of humanity or charity, leads us to believe that here in distant America the Holy Father has found true and loving friends. He who from his own slender treasury has contributed to the aid of poor, suffering France, will, no doubt, receive a bounteous offering from the people of a country which

The Daily Commercial.

FAIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. BLACK, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

We are glad to see that it is proposed to extend the operations of the money order system of the United States, which is of English origin, to include transactions between these two countries and Germany, and that the Superintendent of the department has been appointed by the Postmaster General a Special Commissioner to proceed at once to London and Berlin for the purpose of negotiating and adjusting in person with the General Postoffice Departments of the United Kingdom and of Germany the provisions and details of a plan of exchange. This will be of great advantage to the immense number of adopted citizens who are in the habit of making remittances to their friends in Europe.

Messrs. Neely and McGee, the County Commissioners under indictment for receiving money bribes to influence them in the granting of tavern licenses, pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and will be called for sentence to-morrow. The penalty prescribed by the section of the penal code under which they are indicted, is a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment at labor not exceeding five years. There is some controversy as to whether a milder penalty cannot be imposed, under another act, and this question may be raised when the defendants are called for sentence. The plea of guilty is not only a confession of the crime charged, but it admits also the breach of an official oath and the betrayal of a high public trust. The extent of the punishment is largely in the discretion of the Court, and there it may safely rest.

The Rhode Island Legislature, which recently adjourned after a session of less than a week's duration, accomplished within that time a good deal of practical work, some of it of a very important character. Three amendments to the State Constitution were passed, abolishing property qualification for suffrage, and substituting in its stead the requirement that voters shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States; abolishing the registry tax, and providing that no sectarian or denominational school or institution shall receive any aid or support from the revenues of the State, nor any tax be imposed upon the people or property of the State in aid of the same. These amendments are to be submitted to the people for approval or rejection next October, and will doubtless be ratified by large majorities.

Our cable dispatches contain an interesting account of the imposing funeral ceremonies held over Archbishop Darboy, murdered by the Commune in its last and worst days. The occurrence reminds us that within the past eighty years no less than four Archbishops of Paris have met with violent deaths. In 1793 Archbishop de Jujone was guillotined. In 1815 Cardinal Murray had to seek refuge in Rome along with the Bonaparte family. In 1830 Monsieur de Quelen was persecuted by the mob, and his palace was sacked and afterward pulled down. His successor, Archbishop Affre, died on the barricade of the Faubourg Saint Antoine, in June, 1848. Monsieur Sibour, who succeeded him, was murdered in 1857, and now Mgr. Darboy has been sacrificed in a similar manner. It seems a peculiarity of French socialistic madness that it almost always culminates in sacrilege as well as murder.

One of the most interesting events connected with the achievements of modern science, transpires in New York city to-morrow. We allude to the inauguration of the statue of Prof. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, who is now in the eighty-second year of his age. It is very seldom that an inventor lives to witness the results of his work, and to gather the honors and rewards of his labors, in so remarkable a degree as Prof. Morse has done. Among the features of the occasion will be the transmission by the veteran discoverer himself of a message of congratulation to the principal telegraph stations in all parts of the world. The telegraphic girdle reaches almost around the globe. The submarine cable connecting Singapore with Hong Kong was completed last Saturday, uniting those cities with London and this country, while the connection with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Southern Archipelago, will soon be made. These are the bloodless victories which enrich the world, and render possible the day wherein

"The war drums throb no longer, and the battle flags are furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

The *Sun* has evidently become convinced that its former nominees, Messrs. Groesbeck and Adams, are preordained to defeat in the ensuing Presidential campaign, and therefore, like a prudent luminary, has turned its streaming splendors in another direction, this time singling out Horace Greeley, whose name it hoists at the head of its columns, where it will probably remain for the space of a couple of weeks or thereabouts, unless he should have a sunstroke before that time. Tilton also, who dreams every day of the mellow vintage of the *Golden Age*, seems to have an idea that the election of the distinguished agriculturo-politico-philosopher would somehow or other act as a fertilizer upon the To Be, increase its fruitage, and hasten the period of harvest. It says: "Since the Democratic party pledges itself to abide by the constitutional amendments, and since it wants universal amnesty, what can individual Democrats do by which they may better carry out these wishes than to co-operate with those Republicans who propose to deny the present administration a second term, and to succeed General Grant with some such man as Horace Greely. All the more important issues for which the younger spirits of the Democratic party now contend, are faithfully represented by Mr. Greeley. Why not therefore let the better class of Democrats unite with the anti-Grant Republicans, and get ready betimes to nominate Mr. Greeley in 1872 ?"

Some considerable interest attaches to the negotiations reported by cable as in progress between England and Germany for the surrender of Heligoland or Helgoland. Though one of the smallest of islands—being only five and a quarter square miles in area—and hourly growing less through the operation of the sea, and though a mere barren rock, the occupation of which costs the British government nearly nine hundred pounds sterling a year, it is just such a patch of possession as in former times not very remote, would have certainly become a cause of war between nations, if either of them wished to get it from the other. England has held it as her own ever since her war with Denmark in 1807. Lying only forty-six miles from the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser and the Jahde, it commands those important channels of navigation and traffic. Its light-house is besides essential to the safety of ships in those dangerous waters—a light which England, once at war with Germany, could immediately extinguish and throw all German merchants into anguish for the safety of their cargoes, without taking any other hostile measures. But for such measures also the island affords splendid advantages. However, Bismarck is resolved to get the island by peaceful means, and the desire is so reasonable, while England's motives for keeping the rock are so feeble that we may hardly doubt about the result of the negotiations. The surrender may seem to Spain a precedent sufficient to warrant another effort on her part to get back Gibraltar. But though the cases are strictly parallel, Spain can urge no argument in behalf of her claim comparable in force to those reasons by which Bismarck is now able to urge concession on the part of England.

THIERS AND HIS POSITION.

When two or three days ago we ventured to hint the probability of delay in selecting a King for France after the recent example of Spain, we did not expect so soon to receive such a sanction of the view as was given in the cable dispatches of yesterday. The coalition or fusion of the Legitimists with the Orleanists was, historically considered, hardly a natural or judicious arrangement, and it was not surprising to hear of its failure. What is said concerning "the intrigues of M. Thiers" as the cause of the dissolution of the royal partnership, may go for its worth as part of the gossip of the day, and certainly ought to be received with some grains of allowance. That Thiers holds in his hand, and has all along held in his hand, the leading threads of an extensive network of intrigue is quite credible. The error would consist in believing that this particular event had been the object of special efforts on his part. The old statesman is surrounded with difficulties which are the proper results of the situation into which he has been forced by the good will of his compatriots. In their overwhelming embarrassments they turned to the celebrated old politician, the survivor of his generation, as the only pilot who might possibly enable them to weather the storm. Esteemed, respected, honored, Thiers was never loved by his countrymen, and nothing but the desperateness of their circumstances made it possible for them to confide to him their fortunes. Why they were thus unanimous in trusting him it is not difficult to understand. His abilities were universally believed to be of the highest order; as a politician in the strict sense of the word he was supposed to have no equal; "indefatigable in peace and in war, he left nothing to fortune which he could master by wisdom or foresight." But two characteristics more than any other recommended Thiers to France in the time of its calamity. One of these qualities was what the French call his "devotion to truth," but which ought rather to be called his respect for established facts. Unlike so many eminent Frenchmen Thiers is capable of looking events in the face and taking them at their worst, without yielding to the temptation of denying or mitigating their stern import. Completely disgusted with the system of misrepresentation and falsehood by which they had been deceived and degraded during the war, and horrified at the charlatanism of their recent leaders, Frenchmen saw in Thiers one qualification at least for the introduction of new and more solid methods. Another quality which most unmistakably pointed to Thiers as the guide whom they needed, was his devotion to France. Throughout his political career, the interest of France has been his only invariable principle. It has been truly said of him that he applies to all European questions the same criterion, French interest. He desires the good of France and cares not at all for the good of other nations. Whatever else they might doubt about, Frenchmen did not doubt that Thiers would, with all his might, do for his country what seemed to him best for its welfare. Even now, amidst the rage of partisan warfare, it is not likely that his reputation for patriotism in this narrow sense of the word, suffers in the estimation of his candid compatriots. And whatever may be alleged against him, we shall probably do him only justice if we take it for granted that, through all the storms and perturbations of the time, Thiers remains true to the character to which he owes his present position. Whatever ambition may influence his acts can hardly be other than the ambition of restoring his country to peace and prosperity, and whatever intrigues he may indulge in are doubtless directed to that end. As Henri Lacroix lately said of him: "Thiers finds himself placed between two *roles* equally celebrated, though not equally glorious, the part of Washington and the part of Monk." Though it is well known that he expects no advantages to France from the restoration of the Legitimist Bourbons, he would doubtless concur in the voice of the majority which recalled them. Though long an Orleanist, it is certain that he regards the family with nonenthusiasm, and would deprecate its restoration in opposition to the protest even of a strong minority. The late empire was the object of his contemptuous hatred, and he is no doubt exerting all his influence against its reinstatement. Repeatedly during the Communist revolt, as well as before, he declared himself friendly to the Republic, and resolved to countenance no measures taken for its destruction, so that by his labors and intrigues (if such things be) for its maintenance, he is simply acting in accordance with his pledges. Between the Legitimist and Orleanist coalition on the one hand, and the Bonapartists on the other hand, the maintenance of the Republic, for a while at least, may seem the only means of preventing the outbreak of civil war.

SOUND ADVICE.

In marked and most creditable contrast to the treasonable vaporings of Jeff. Davis, Toombs & Co., are the practical utterances of General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, who is delivering lectures in the South, and whose requirements he sums up in the statement that education and the fostering of manufacturing interests are the two great things for her development. This is good advice, to which the people to whom it is addressed will do well to pay heed. There is no reason why the South could not, and should not manufacture all the cotton goods she consumes, and all the agricultural implements she needs. The Southern States have as fine natural facilities for manufacturing as those of the North. The James river in Virginia offers many more and greater advantages in this direction than the Merrimac in New England, and yet enterprise languishes in Richmond, while Lowell resounds like a beehive with the hum of incessant industry. There is no adequate reason why Augusta, Columbia, Montgomery and other Southern cities should not be made great industrial centers for the fabrication of the raw products of the South into forms suitable for the necessities of her people. The success of the manufacturing enterprises already set on foot in Atlanta, Graniteville, Columbia, Augusta, Chattanooga, and at other points, shows what may be accomplished in this direction, if the Southern people choose to set about the matter in a practical and earnest way. But before they can make any general progress in prosperity they must rid themselves of their false and foolish notions respecting the disgrace of labor. This, together with the morbid spirit of hostility exhibited toward Northern men and methods, is, after all, the secret of the languishment of the Southern States. It is doubtless humiliating for a man to place himself under the tuition of those upon whom he has all along looked down with a lofty sense of superiority. Yet this is exactly what the South must do. Those States stand in far greater need of social and industrial reorganization than of political reconstruction. The lack is not in their outward institutions, but in themselves. One of their own journals, the Goodman (Miss.) *Star*, says in a late issue:

"The stranger visiting the South is particularly impressed with the vast wealth of a country that can support in idleness so large a portion of its male inhabitants. Two-thirds of our citizens are only nominally employed, and under a bare pretense of employment manage to pass their time in complete indolence. This will apply to whites as well as colored. There are numbers, both classes out of work and money, and who will not work. Offer a negro a dollar to cut up a cord of wood, and he has not time, he has something to do for somebody else, and something is not done. Offer a job to a white man and the chances are ten to one your answer will be a shot from a pistol or a thrust from a bowie knife. Of the two, the negro is the only one ashamed of his laziness, for he excuses himself, but the white man is insulted. Yet neither of them has been a dollar for a week, perhaps, and both are lying around a dram shop waiting to be asked to drink by some acquaintance who has a few dimes."

This portraiture is as accurate as it is disheartening, and when to this stagnant apathy there is super-added the bitter prejudice of Southern people against Northern teachers, no matter how capable and unselfish they may be, the picture becomes absolutely repulsive. Ignorance and idleness are not the qualities and agencies which attract capital and immigration, plant manufactures and found cities. The foolish illhumor of the South over the defeat into which her own madness plunged her, has cost her millions of dollars since the war, by turning aside enterprise and labor from her borders. The less the reconstructed States have to do with politics, in its partisan and lignified sense, the better for every one of them. The regeneration and rehabilitation of the South is to be accomplished by the instrumentality of the plough, the hammer, the loom, the factory, the steam engine and the school house, not by brooding over the irrevocable, and sucking its thumbs in sullen self-importance. Let it get up from its log, buy primers for its children, roll up its own sleeves, and conform its conduct to theories deduced from living facts instead of dead abstractions.

THE REASON WHY.

The leading article in this week's *Golden Age* has some mild words of censure for "those Republicans who want to see the Democrats as much in the wrong and as little in the right as possible." So far as the Commercial is concerned, we should be rejoiced to know that the Democracy proposed hereafter to maintain rather than to subvert the issues settled by the war; nor have we any doubt that in that organization are to be found many sensible men who accept the Amendments as accomplished facts, and deprecate any denial of their validity or demand for their obliteration. Nevertheless the fact remains that no evidence has as yet been afforded that the Democratic party, as a whole, proposes to do anything of the sort suggested by our contemporary, while proof thickens upon proof to show that the new departure is an organized hypocrisy of the very worst kind. It has its origin solely in a desire to win the next Presidential election. At the Spring elections the Democratic candidates were beaten in almost every instance. In Connecticut they incurred defeat, and in the Western States they met with wide spread disaster. They were cleaned out in Milwaukee, Dubuque, Detroit, Springfield, Madison, New Albany, Quincy and other ancient strongholds, having behaved so corruptly while in control of these municipal governments, that the tax-payers could stand it no longer, and were compelled to eject them from power. These successive overthrows suggested the idea of the reform movement, which, upon consultation among the leaders, it was determined should relate to National politics as well as State concerns. The Democratic party was in danger of death, and it did not want to go under. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," especially if he has been a notorious sinner. Hence the departure inaugurated by Vallandigham. But does any one suppose that he really believes himself to have been a traitor during the war, that in his heart he indorses the action of Burnside in arresting him, of the verdict of the Court-martial which tried him, of the sentence pronounced upon him, and of his banishment as a public enemy? And right here we remark that "the sincerity of these Ohio politicians," into which the *Golden Age* states that it does not care closely to inquire, is the very thing about which, of all others, there must be no mistake. In speculating upon the future designs of that party, its past history must be borne carefully in mind. It must be remembered that it supported slavery, that it countenanced rebellion, that it set up a peace-at-any-price platform, that it advocated repudiation, that it opposed equal laws and general suffrage, and that today fully one-third of its members are either openly or covertly committed to the abrogation of the Constitutional Amendments, which it is proposed to respect simply until the time when the party shall become strong enough to repeal them or destroy their vitality. Of this, the fifth resolution of the Ohio platform is itself sufficient evidence. We want to see Democracy "in the right." But the first element of rectitude is sincerity. How else shall there ever dawn the *Golden Age*?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A bad case of tetanus or lock-jaw has been successfully treated in Cincinnati. The dangerous symptoms resulted from a wound inflicted in the sole of the foot by accidentally treading upon a small tack. The physician called in resorted to a novel mode of treatment. He made a free incision in the wound, applied a mash poultice moistened with laudanum, then administered hydrate of chloral, and gradually the patient, a lady, improved, after having suffered seven convulsions and remaining in an unconscious state for some time. She had so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

The work of erecting an extensive meteorological observatory on Broadway, New York, has been commenced. It will be twenty-two feet high, and constructed upon the roof of a building one hundred and sixty-five feet above the sea level. The probabilities of the weather will be indicated by balls, twelve feet in diameter, which will be displayed upon two signal staffs so as to be seen and understood from various points on Long Island Sound, sandy hook, and the inland waters of the Hudson and Harlem. These probabilities will be general in their character, and simply indicate what it is desirable for shippers and sailors to ascertain more certainly where the storms are, in what direction, and with how much force they are traveling.

California papers say that a strong tide of emigration has set toward Oregon, a great majority of the emigrants being respectable and comfortable farmers from the Western States, who have sold their old homesteads on favorable terms, and are attracted to Oregon by reports of cheap lands, productive soil and abundant crops. From 500 to 700 emigrants leave San Francisco by each steamer for Oregon.

The Knights Templars now on their way to the Holy Land, will find themselves regarded as unlawful claimants to an ancient name as soon as they arrive in Europe. There are two rival societies in France which claim to be the descendants of the Templars, and who are united only in scouting the claims of the English and American Masonic Knights. When they reach Malta, in order to gaze upon the tomb of Lavalette, whom they claim as a Grand Master of their order, they will be reminded that the Templars and the Hospitallers were two distinct bodies, and that the latter order which, formerly held Malta, still exists and has its Grand Master, residing at Rome. As a society of amiable gentlemen traveling for pleasure they will encounter no courteously treated, but they will probably return with a decided want of respect for Mr. Jeremy Cross, the monitor of their "order," who has made for them such preposterous claims.

The Colorado potato bugs have attacked the potatoes in Central Ohio by millions; in fact, in sufficient numbers to destroy the entire crop unless relentless war is waged upon them. A correspondent of the *State Journal* has tried the following mixture and finds it a perfect success so far as killing the bugs is concerned, and not injuring in the least the potato vines. He says: Take Paris green one pound, common wheat flour ten pounds, mix well together while dry, and dust the hills well with the mixture early in the morning while the dew is on the vines. The flour forms a kind of paste, and when applied while the vines are wet, is not easily washed off. Old or poor flour, or even the sweepings from a flour mill, will answer just as well. Ashes, fine sand or dust would answer, but will be blown off when dried. The flour sticks well, and we know it is a dead shot for the bugs.

The *Traveller* tells this story: For ten years Thos. Day was a tailor in Boston. Twenty years ago he retired from business on account of failing health. For two or three years past he has suffered much from spells of dizziness, and a few days since a surgeon discovered and extracted from his body a common sized needle, with double thread four inches in length attached. As Mr. Day had used no needle of the kind for twenty years, he (the surgeon) supposed he must have swallowed it anterior to that period, and is of the opinion that the working of the needle and thread through the intestines caused the dizziness with which Mr. Day has been afflicted.

In St. Louis, last Saturday afternoon, a girl of eighteen, described as a very positive specimen of demented humanity, and exhibited as a "wild Australian" in a museum, having been left to care for half an hour in the second story of the building, wandered into a menagerie on the first floor, and walking within the railing in front of a caged leopard, the ferocious beast put its fore-paws through an opening and caught the girl by the shoulders. She struggled to get free, but became stunned, and the leopard was planting its claws in her face and neck when a son of the proprietor of the museum came in, and seeing the position of affairs rushed forward to rescue her. He did so after great difficulty, he himself sustaining some injury. The girl had her neck and right shoulder lacerated and a severe wound over the right eye.

Lynchburg, Virginia, boasts of a sun dial which was made in London in the year 1428, and which, consequently, is now 443 years old, and which, when Columbus "crossed the ocean blue" and planted his standard on American soil, enjoyed the reputation of fifty-four years. The age of this venerable noter of the sun's course appears to be unquestioned, and is, doubtless, the oldest specimen of man's handiwork which this country can furnish.

The Boston *Traveller* notes the arrival of fourteen thousand bushels of wheat at Ogdenburg a few days since *en route via* the Vermont Central Railroad line to East Boston, to be loaded into a brig lying at the elevator wharf, and says this is the first shipment of the kind that has been made in that direction. From Chicago the wheat was transported to Ogdenburg in the steamers of the Northern Transportation Company. The shipment was made as a test of what could be done. That it is the test, it is said, has proved highly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "In looking over the statistics we discover that more teas have been received at this port, in bond, in the last eight months, than during the previous fifteen years, and there is no doubt, as this experiment has proved so successful, that the business at this port in teas will steadily increase, and in a short time Philadelphia will become, as it was originally, the great tea market of the country.

Some one has taken the trouble to calculate in tangible form the immensity of the sum which has been levied by Germany upon France as indemnity. It amounts to $200,000,000 in gold, and, according to the curious calculation made, if it were paid in English sovereigns, which, for the purpose of calculation in round numbers, may be taken at $5 each, the weight would be 1,568 tons, 17 cwt., 2 quarters, and 5-7 lbs. Piled up, one upon the other, these coins would reach a height of 197 miles, 2 furlongs, 11 poles, 1 yard, 2 feet, 2 inches; placed edge by edge they would extend 2,762 miles nearly; used for paving they would cover more than 19 acres of ground; melted down they would make a mass containing 2,811 cubic feet of solid metal; and, finally, supposing one man to count them over at the rate of 100 a minute for 12 hours a day, it would take him 722 days to complete his task.

PERSONAL.

Geo. R. Campbell, a young Scotchman, who had been for some time an accountant of the Philadelphia Alms House, recently fell heir to his deceased uncle's estate, worth $150,000, and has gone to Edinburgh to secure the property.

Mr. Carl Rosa and Mme. Parepa-Rosa are expected in this country soon, their purpose being to organize their English opera company and be prepared for an early fall season.

An official notice, issued to ladies, prompted more attention to a higher style of dress at Queen Victoria's recent drawing-room reception. The notice read: The Lord Chamberlain has been commanded to give notice that the high square-cut gowns which have of late been occasionally worn by ladies attending her Majesty's courts and drawing-rooms cannot be considered as "full dress," or in future be admitted on these occasions.

Letters received state that Mr. Seward and his party were at Suez on the 5th of May and were going thence through Egypt. They had already traveled over 30,000 miles.

GREELEY AND JEFF. DAVIS.

Their Meeting at Memphis—What Occurred During a Ten Minutes' Interview.

The Memphis *Avalanche* thus describes the meeting between Horace Greeley and Jefferson Davis at that city a few days since:

The Hon. Jeff. Davis called at the Overton Hotel, and was ushered into the presence of Mr. Greeley, at whose hands he met a very cordial reception. The philosopher and his visitor sat facing each other in the center of the room, the broad, open, and plain countenance of the one in strange contrast with the witty, nervous, and somewhat delicate face of the other. Mr. Davis was dignified and somewhat formal in manner, while Mr. Greeley was frank, easy, and quite talkative. There was scarcely a reference to the political situation. Mr. Greeley inquired concerning the health of Mrs. Davis with much warmth and earnestness, and again referred to the high regard he entertained for that lady and the family of which she is a member. Mr. Davis responded appropriately, and expressed the gratitude of himself and Mrs. Davis to the philosopher for his kindly services soon after the war. This brought up Mrs. Davis's interview referred to above, on which Mr. Greeley seemed to dwell with much pleasure, in the course of conversation Mr. Greeley again spoke of the Blairs, and especially of the seniors of that distinguished family, remarking en passant that Frank P. Blair, Jr., and others of the present generation, did not do justice to the old stock, to whom he referred with apparent deep feeling. Mr. Greeley then passed on to subjects near home, and finally dwelt for several minutes on the memory of Gen. Quitman, of whom he spoke as a warm personal and political friend in times gone by. Not a word was said on either side concerning Mr. Davis's condition and prospects. All through the interview, which lasted ten minutes, Mr. Davis maintained a very reserved demeanor, while on the other hand, the face of the philosopher was wreathed in kindness and smiles, with occasionally a hearty laugh breaking the stillness. It was a scene worthy the pencil of an artist, and that would make a picture valuable now and in future generations. Rising at the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Davis withdrew with a stately bow, and in a few minutes after Mr. Greeley was *en route* for the railroad depot.

"Guilty."

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

The two County Commissioners charged with taking bribes from parties applying for license to sell liquor have entered a plea of guilty.

We do not wish to aggravate the miserable situation in which these men have placed themselves. There is something so sickening about this development of corruption in our midst that we hardly know how to deal with the subject. When we hear of corruption at Washington, Albany, Harrisburg or New York there is a certain remoteness about the matter which blunts our sense of the wrong committed. There is a vagueness about the charges, and an absence of trial and conviction which leads us to suspect exaggeration, and distrust the reports of offenses delinquencies on the part of public servants. But when right at home, sworn officers of the county, in whom unbounded confidence has been placed, and to whom unlimited discretion has been allowed, are forced to admit that they have systematically broken their oaths, and perverted their authority for personal profit, the conviction comes upon us like an electric shock that morally speaking, our country is of a sad truth "rotten ere it is ripe." There must be a debauchery of public morals when men who have sustained respectable relations in society can so grossly abuse a sacred trust committed to them and brave the hazards of detection and punishment. When men like these Commissioners commit such offenses, they do so because they do not believe society holds them to be grave offenses, because they think nothing else is expected than that public officers shall make all the money they can out of the offices they hold. When we come seriously to inquire whether American society has not given good reason for such a deplorable "obfuscation" of moral sentiment on the part of officeholders, we will hardly dare to acquit it altogether. It would not be difficult to name men in high places who are steadily honored by the people, and who, if properly treated, would have branded on their foreheads the infamous appellation of "thieves." The whole community must awaken to a sense of the danger it encounters by its toleration of unscrupulous men because they are "sound on the main question." Otherwise it must mitigate its wrath against minor offenders, who have at least honesty enough to plead "guilty." The case of these County Commissioners points a moral which deserves to be heeded from the lumber regions of Maine to the Golden Gate. When men not driven by want, nor by education, tastes or associations predisposed to criminal practices, constantly and almost openly violate their oaths of office, and defraud the community because they think it's no great sin and nobody particularly cares about it, and "all of them do it," it is time for the community to ask itself if it has not encouraged this false feeling and criminal insensibility to moral obligations.

McGee and Neely will be punished, but public morals will not be improved until there is a general reform in our system of party politics, and we come back to Mr. Jefferson's standard of fitness for positions of public trust. "Is he capable? Is he honest?"

Decoration Day, just passed, calls to mind a custom still observed in different parts of Wales. One Sunday in the year, about Whitsuntide, is set apart for villagers, from far and near, to strew flowers on the graves of their friends. This act they never allow to be done by the hands of strangers or servants, and only sweet-scented flowers are permitted. The pious decorations are mostly made of mignonette, pinks, sweet williams and rosemary. The graves of maidens are strewn with white roses, and if any one is distinguished for any deed of benevolence, her grave receives offerings of red roses. They make use of evergreens, also; flowers expressing the shortness of life, and evergreens the hope of immortality; hence the word immortelles, and its fading garlands. Mark Twain has associated a comic thought with the monument on the tomb of Heloise and Abelard, in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, now destroyed. "Some one, he says, "is always sniffing over this tomb, and immortelles are continually coming down to it. All nations have more or less practiced a similar custom, for we read of it in Pliny, Cicero and Virgil. The primitive Christians buried young women with flowers, and St. Ambrose, one of the early fathers, in an oration upon Valentinian, says "I will not sprinkle his grave with flowers, but pour on his soirit the odor of Christ." Poets allude frequently to the custom. Herrick in his quaint style sings:

"Those he we weeping to my turf, ere there
Let fall a primrose and with it a tear;
Then lastly let some weekly strewings be
Devoted to the memory of me.
Then shall my ghost not walk about, but keep
Still in the cool and quiet shades of sleep."

White and Colored Races in the South.

Mr. Horace Greeley, in a letter to the *Tribune* on the condition of the races in the South, gives his impression of the situation obtained from personal observation and inquiry. He says:

The ancient aristocracy of the South remind me forcibly of the Federal squirearchy of our country after Jefferson's election as President. Instead of studying the new situation and seeking to master it, they contented themselves with endless and fruitless complainings. They lament the sway of the "carpet-baggers" over their late slaves, but take no effective measures to counteract it. Rogues as some of the "carpet-baggers" are, they are all zealous for the education of the blacks, while the submerged aristocracy grudge every penny assessed on them for building school houses and paying teachers as though it were to be thrown into the sea. The noblest, purest, most intelligent women of New England, who have come down here to teach black children, are shunned and banned by the aristocracy as though they were camp-followers of Sherman's army, and seem doomed to associate only with blacks and live with them, are actually charged with this as a betrayal of low tastes, when it was the distaste of sterile necessity. I appreciate that the land owners will in time be impelled by their hate of "carpet-baggery" to change their course, and seek a cordial understanding with the blacks, but they are not yet in the mood, and the longer they hold off the more difficult the task will prove.

The following paragraph appears editorially in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. What does it mean?

The *Journal of Commerce* says the Associated Press "has a fool in a pickle" for the managers of the Cuban Company, if they persist in imposing the new tariff of charges which is announced to-day. What is in the wind? Is there to be a new style, or are the ruling revelations held in reserve which will crack the inflations like egg-shells, and set the public heads skipping? The threat of the *Journal* means something, for the conductor of that sheet is the President of the Associated Press, and speaks "inspired" by authority. Squalls may be expected—perhaps a heavy storm. Who knows?

Propellers are now arriving at the port of Chicago at the rate of two or three a week, direct from Montreal, with imported goods from Europe, transferred to them from European steamships. Monday a propeller arrived there with a full cargo of assorted goods, one hundred tons only serving as ballast from Montreal, and only eight days after the goods making up her cargo had arrived by European steamship at that port. This "new order of things" says the *Evening Journal*, appears to be the knife which is to cut the knot of the New York monopoly, as regards the import trade to Chicago.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such cases is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it is now certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, but that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, which they brace and regulate, they impart vigor to the entire system. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, in the nature of a sale bond, at law, bearing interest from date, holding a lien upon said property, upon which an execution may issue at maturity.

S. H. PILES,
Special Commissioner.

May 6, 1871. mwf

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS
From $1 to $5 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK GOODS,
COMPRISING
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.
White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET.
At Wholesale Only
OPENED THIS DAY,
NEW LOT.
GENT'S NECK WEAR,
GAUZE AND GOSSAMER UNDERWEAR,
JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS,
PALM, LINEN AND SILK FANS,
FANCY FANS, POCKET FANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
TRIMMING SILKS,
REP SILKS AND SATINS,
LINING SILKS,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
GUIPURE LACES,
IMITATION GUIPURE LACES,
LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
HAMBURG AND GUIPURE EMBROIDERIES.
ANOTHER LOT
Millinery Goods,
HATS AND BONNETS,
OF LATE SHAPES.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
OSTRICH TIPS, MILLINERY LACES, &c.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas,
ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
Large Additions to Stock Daily.

77 and 79 Market St

JEWELRY.
FINE WATCHES,
Jewelry and Silverware,
AT
ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,
114 FEDERAL STREET,
CORNER OF PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY CITY.
THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
mwf

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

LEGAL.
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ALEXANDER MARTIN, deceased, late of McClure township, county of Allegheny, Pa., have been granted to Charles Arbuthnot, C. H. Schoonmaker and Samuel Martin. All persons having claims against ALEXANDER MARTIN, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make payment without delay to
CHARLES ARBUTHNOT,
115 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
f
LIVINGSTON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, STATE OF KENTUCKY. W. and J. Bowler et al., plaintiffs, against the River Valley Mining Co., defendants. By virtue of a decree in equity rendered by the Livingston Court of Common Pleas, at its May Term, 1871, in the above consolidated causes, I will, on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, 1871, at the Court House door, in the town of Smithland, Kentucky, expose to public sale, on a credit of six and twelve months, all the Leasehold, Interest, Property, Effects, Fixtures and Machinery of all kinds, and Mining Privileges of the River Valley Mining Company, at Mineral Point, in Livingston county, State of Kentucky. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, in the nature of a sale bond, at law, bearing interest from date, holding a lien upon said property, upon which an execution may issue at maturity.
S. H. PILES,
Special Commissioner.
May 6, 1871.

GAS FITTING.
PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

LIGHTNING RODS.
J. R. FRICKE.....JAMES WELSH
FRICKE & WELSH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in J. R. Fricke's Patent Wire Fine Platt Cable
LIGHTNING ROD.
Also, Patent Top Sections and Patent Point.
Office and Factory: Corner Cedar and Liberty avenue, Twentieth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Notice.—Whereas, U. S. Letters Patent have been granted J. R. Fricke, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for certain improvements in Lightning Rods, viz: Copper Wire Cable Fine Platt, the said Top Section, the Group Point and Dove-Tail Connection, all of which is quite necessary to make a complete Copper Wire Cable Lightning Conductor. All persons are hereby notified not to buy, sell or make use of the same, under penalty of the law.
For Patent Right to Territory for Sale.
TAP

G. WM. SOINE,
IMPORTER OF
FOREIGN WINES,
"STILL AND SPARKLING,"
Corner of Baltimore and Light Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.
MWF

Fayette Auger, Bolt and Machine Works
White Rock Station, Fayette County, Pa.
MINE CARS,
Of all descriptions, furnished at short notice.
THOS. ST. JOHN.
FOR RENT—THE BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, situated in Brownsville, Pa., on the Monongahela river. The Building is built of Stone, fronting 50 feet on Front street, with a Wing extending back 100 feet. The House is conveniently divided, and will accommodate a large number of

mes T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

irth Avenue and Wood Street,

CIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

UNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

scription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

A B. M'VAY & CO.,

r. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

ANKERS,

$100,000

burgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

Bonds are, for the first ten on the Turtle Creek Di- of the Road, taking precedence of the , per ann. dated July 1, 1871, for thirty years. Into est payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

ST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSEN-GER R. R. CO.

Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible o of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Com- For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

WENTY THOUSAND

t End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

January and July. Fifteen years to run. For

ND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

r Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, 1871.

ey in our local market continues in liberal both at bank and at the counters of our dis- houses. Many private lenders have consid- ble means which they are anxious to put out itable rates, but most classes of investments d- me up to a high standard as they desire, ey prefer to await for something more favor- turn up. Our stock market is quiet but firm. ear of no abatement in the price of bonds or , but on the contrary, even higher figures for Valley bonds and some bank stocks. Co- is firm from the advance in oil.

rs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following tions of Government bonds in New York to- s furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their pondents:

	Morning.	Close.
onds of 1881	117¾	117¾
onds of 1962	112	112
onds of 1864	111½	112
onds of 1865	111½	112
onds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
onds of 1867	114¾	114¾
onds of 1868	114¾	114¾
	109¾	109¾
	109¾	109¾
	125¾	125¾

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, wrote United States securities in York to-day as follows:

1 States 6s of 1881		117½
1 States 5-20s of 1862		112
1 States 5-20s of 1864		111½
1 States 5-20s of 1865		112
1 States 10-40s		114¾
1 States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		114¾
1 States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		114¾
1 States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		114¾
Pacific Railroad		109½
d Pacific Railroad		109½
ncy Certificates		125¾

he New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that ok of the market seems to betoken that the. s are again taking hold of stocks, and this is ially plausible in the case of Western Union, thwestern, and the Union Pacific. At the same his sort of thing so often turns out a mere in the pan that we are slow to believe in its rance. Then we still think, as for some days that the inducements to resume the movement. rise are very great, and such as to persuade any citizen that has not decided to disband summer.

he following table, made up from the returns last A. M., Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo ng, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of ay Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of ew York Stock Exchange during the week:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
June 8, 1871.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	98¾	98¾	98	98¼	98¾	98¾
rtp	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cent	115	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
s Cent	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
& Fish	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
W	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Wabash		61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
of	90¾	91	91	91	91	91
				47¾	47¾	47¾
Miss	47¾	47¾	48	48	47¾	47¾
ta Alton				47		
of Erie		111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Central		111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Tol	88	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
ulver	47¾	47¾	48	48	48	48
Mail	47¾	47¾	48	48	48	48
Ex	47¾	47¾	48	48	48	48
Ex						
can Ex						
Ex	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

he Philadelphia *Press* says: As we before intiti- on the stock market for a short time has been r the influence of the bears, but their move- s culminated only in forcing a comparatively decline in stocks, and in creating no feeling e- dulness, but the causes to which they are o contend, which checked the drooping market, too powerful for them, and a reaction came, effect of which upon stocks during the morning was to e enhance their values. The continuous case oney is again exerting its influence on stock s, which, escaping from the manipulations of cers, are taking their natural course. There rge amounts of capital in this condition of things y unemployed, and as this condition of things profitable to lenders there is every probability ey will be forced into the stock market to use funds.

he *Ledger* says of the Philadelphia market, that is a large excess of money all the time offering anks. In some cases larger banks have ap- ing a million of dollars of loanable funds on , and all of them large amounts that they would d to loan as low as 4 per cent. While this is dition of affairs at bank there is not much ess for street brokers in negotiating loans. paper of inferior credit, more finds its way to street, and for such there is not much market, dant as money is reported to be.

dessrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the follow- tations of the closing prices to-day of the most e stocks:

ylvania Central	63	Lehigh Nav.	56¾
delphia and Erie	29¾	Little Schuylkill	29¾
ch Navigation	20¾	Minehill	50¾
ch Navigation, preferred	34¾	Norristown	70
reek and Allegheny Railroad	52½	Northern Central	63¾
ch Valley Railroad	48	Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
h Pennsylvania Railroad	48	Philadelphia and Reading	56¾
den and Amboy Railroad	125¾	Susquehanna Canal	18
rsehill Navigation	18	United Companies	58¾
ting	58¾		

AMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave- (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the York Stock Exchange, he is prepared to buy and sell on margin for the same commission and on the terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan ums of $500 and upwards on collaterals or real ed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or heny county real estate.

DUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 8, 1871.

MARKS—The cool and bracing air to-day gives ence that a heavy fall of rain has visited the ad- ti district, and what may have been benefitted e moistening shower we have been enabled to p cool" and await our turn. And all the indica- s point to a good old-fashioned rain ere long. l regard the markets, we have not much new to say. All leading articles are held firmly, no disposition on the part of holders to make essions to buyers. Still, the general tone of the ket is not strong as it was last week, and it is ible that the topmost round of trade and prices been reached for the season, that from this time until the ing in of the fall trade prices will rule uniform. h, however, depends upon the coming wheat s. Should it prove heavy, and be safely gath- the effect upon prices generally will be early felt. Bacon and provisions are quiet and ranged, and though the market is not active, a fair business is being transacted at quotations. se is coming in very freely, and is now fully up e demand. Groceries are active, with a good e reported. In the iron market there is no bet- ever anything from a pea to a potato can be d in the market, and we may add that prices daily lowering towards the capacity of many- filled pocketbooks. We omit full reports.

New York Hop Market.

ne 7.—The market steadily gathers strength, prices still have an upward tendency. Later ad- s from England represent the aphis fly as in- sing, and prices there had advanced 1s. per cwt. for English 1870s, and 2os 6ds on American. re has been a pretty large business done, and e of higher prices have been paid; the sales are to 700 bales 1869s at 24@32 cents, and some 600 @ and 1860s at 34@42 cents.—*Price Current.*

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

W ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c.

Charleston.

ARLESTON, June 8.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c.

Mobile.

OBILE, June 8.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c.

Galveston.

Galveston, June 7.—Cotton quiet at 16¾@17c.
Indianola, June 7.—Cotton quiet and weak at 16@16¾c.
—*From Current.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 9, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was very firm, with an ac- tive inquiry for the raw material, the sales being the heaviest we have reported for some time, with a further advance for early deliveries. The market was largely in favor of holders, who are active as if they were in receipt of good news. It certainly looks as if the "good old times" were near at hand. The following is all the information we were able to obtain, together with the prices for the past three days:

	CRUDE.		
	June 6.	June 7.	June 8.
June	13¾c	13¾c	13¾@13¾c
June to December	13¾c	13¾c	13¾c
S. O. all year	13½@13¾c	13½c	13¾c
R. O. all year	14 c	14 c	14 c
P. O. first 6 months	13¾c		13¾c
Oil City	$5 25		$5 25
Parker's Landing	5 50		5 50
	5 35		5 50

The following are the

SALES:

10,000 bbls R. O., to September.....13¾c
6,000 bbls S. O., to October 1.....13¾c
6,000 bbls S. O., all year.....13¾c
2,000 bbls June.....13¾c
1,000 bbls June on lower creek, 60 days.....$5 25
1,000 bbls S. O. June.....13¾c

REFINED.

The firmness we have before noted has been main- tained. The following are the present prices:

SALES:	June 6.	June 7.	June 8.
June	26¼c	26¼c	26¼c
July	26¼c	26¼@26½c	26½c
July and August	26¾c	26¾c	26¾c
July and September	27c	27c	27c
September	26¾c	26¾c	27c
August			27c

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market dull; prices weak; holders offer to sell country made at $1 80 delivered, and city made at $1 90 delivered.

Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 8.—The *Herald* says: The mar- ket was firmer to-day, holders asking an advance of 5 to 10 cents. Sales to-day, firm; 5 @ 10 to 30 was bid, with sellers at $5 20@5 25. Upper Creek sellers were asking $5 40@5 10. The market closed firm with the following

SALES:

3,000 bbls upper road, R. R., first 6 mos	$5 12½
2,000 bbls upper road, R. R. first 6 mos	5 10
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	5 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	5 10
1,000 bbls lower road, R. R.	5 20
3,000 bbls lower road, R. O. June	5 20
3,000 bbls lower road, R. O. June	5 15
2,000 bbls lower road, R. O. first 6 mos	5 25
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days	5 10
1,000 bbls Bonsevelle, spot	5 20
1,000 bbls Bonsevelle, spot	5 25
5,000 bbls Petroleum Center	5 20

Settlements of 10,000 bbls on lower creek on cash were made on a basis of $5 30.

NEW YORK, June 8, closing on the 7th.—Prices have advanced, June touching 26¾c, with no sellers left lots offered; sales of 10,500 bbls June at 26¼@; 3,000 July at 27c; 1,500 first half of July at 26¾c, and 2,000 August at 27c. Philadelphia delivery: Prices ad- vanced, and market moderate and active; sales 3,000 bbls refined June at 26½c, and 1,000 bbls March month, June to September, 26¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Market strong; S. W. 26¼c bid; crude 15½c; 15¾c asked; July 26¾@27c; futures June 26¼c; July 26½c; August 26¾c.

OIL CITY, June 8.—Market quiet and firm; ordi- nary on cars on lower creek held at $5 25@5 30; 47 gravity, at Oil City on cars held at $5 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 8.—Market quiet at $5 @5 25, upper creek.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

FLEASANTVILLE, June 8.—Market unchanged and nothing doing at about $4 70.

TITUSVILLE, June 8.—Market unchanged from yesterday; nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, June 8.—Market quiet and firm; offering $5 20@5 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 8.—Market firm; offer- ing $5 20; holding for $5 25; sales 1,000 bbls at $5 20; $5 20 freely offering.

OIL CITY, June 8.—There were two new wells struck at Sandy to-day—one a hundred barrel well and the other one hundred and twenty barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Crude 15½c; refined, June 26¼c; July 26¾c asked; July 26¾@27c; August and September 27c bid; sales 500 bbls, June, at 26½c.

NEW YORK, June 8, 3 P. M.—Market quiet; crude 15¾c; 15¾c asked; refined 26¼@26½c; sales 2,000 bbls June at 26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 5:15 P. M.—June 26¼@26½c; July 26¾@26¾c; August to September 27c bid; sales 1,000 bbls June, 500 bbls July, 500 bbls Sept.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Tack & Lowe	Christian Oil Works	60
J Mendell	Brilliant Oil Works	80
J B Barbour	Commercial Oil Works	120
J K Barbour	Forsythe Oil Works	154
J K Barbour	Forsythe Oil Works	80
P Hutchinson	Petrolite Oil Works	91
P Hutchinson	Liberty Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Cosmos Oil Works	224
J M Perry	Penn Oil Works	80
J M Perry	Union Oil Works	74
Rates & G	Fairview Oil Works	222
Rates & G	Sterling Oil Works	222
Duncan & Young	Cosmos Oil Works	224

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Works	Brilliant Oil Works	80
Brilliant Oil W	Forsythe Oil Works	416
Petrolite Oil Works	Forsythe Oil Works	80
Cosmos Oil Works	Union Refinery	74
Fairview Oil Works	Sterling Oil Works	1,146
Fairview Oil Works	Sundry	54
Total		5,784

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & W, 308 barrels to Waring, King & Co. Phila- delphia.

Union Refining & Storing Co, 297 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....515 bbls.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 8, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@3¾	
Horse shoe	5c	4
Heavy band	4½@5	
Hoop and light band	5½@6	
Round and square	3½@3¾	
Oval	4	4¼
Half oval and half round	4	4¼
Potter iron	3½	3¾
Tank iron	4	4¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c @ ½c extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk.....4 @4½

Pile rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard.....4 @4½

Nail rods.....5½@6

Coal screen iron.....4 @4½

	American.	Charcl.	Jumbo's
Sheet Iron, 18 to 17	5¾c	7¾c	9¾c
" " 16 to 24	5¾	7¾	9¾
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7¾	9¾
" " 27	6¾	7¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c @ 2½ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
6d and 8d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d " "	5 50
2d " "	7 25
3d fine " "	7 25
4d fine " "	8 25
½ Rating " "	8 00
Cincinnati " "	4 75
Cut Spikes	4 50
Cut Boat Spikes	5 00

Barrels—¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, $8 00; 1 ½, $7 50; 1¾, $7 00; 1¾ in. $6 50; 1¾, in., $6 00; 1 ½ in., $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—5d, $5 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ADJUSTMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ¼ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 700 kegs.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, Philadelphia or 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No dis- count on bills of less than $50.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 9, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug- gists:

	Acid.		Alcohol.	
Acetic	7	@ 8	90	@ 92
Citric	70			
Nitric	10			
Tartaric	60			
Alcohol, gall	1 90	@ 2 20		
Ammonia.				
Carb	20			
Muriate	12	@ 14		
Aqua	12	@ 14		
Anniseed	80	@ 1 00		
Ashes				
Soda	4½	@ 5		
Bal. Copa	1	@ 1 05		
Bay Rum	2 75	@ 4 00		
Bark,				
Cassia	8	@ 10		
Cinch'd'a	1 60	@ 1 65		
Elm	15	@ 20		
" Com	7	@ 8		
P. D. Sarsa	1	@ 1 05		
American	5	@ 6		
Cassia	11	@ 12		
German	7	@ 9		
Blue Mass				
Blue Vitr	13½	@ 13		
Brimstone	4½	@ 5		
Brime roll	4½	@ 5½		
Chalk	2	@ 2½		
Calomel A	1 35			
Camphor	70			
Camp ref	85	@ 90		
Cantharides	2 00	@ 2 50		
Cham. Ger	70			
Castile	15			
Chloro'm	1	44		
Cloves	35			
Cochineal	70	@ 80		
Cop'as	2 75	@ 3 00		
Copp'ras	2½	@ 3½		
Cream Tart	35			
Cubebs	28			
Dextrine	10	@ 12		
Emery	6	@ 8		
Emery En	10	@ 12		
Ex Ni. pu	25			
Sulph	7	@ 8		
Fer Lego	2 75			
Lig Cak	50	@ 55		
Epsom	3	@ 4		
Nitre	12	@ 14		
Soda	2	@ 2½		
Flax	3	@ 4		
Gelatine	60	@ 65		
Ginger	18	@ 20		
Glue	15	@ 18		
Glycerine	20	@ 22		
Hops	35	@ 40		
Indigo	1 40	@ 1 60		
Iodine	5	@ 5 50		
Iodine res	4	@ 4 50		
Jalap	70	@ 75		
Log Chip	3	@ 4		
Lard	1	@ 1 10		
Madder	10	@ 12		
Magnesia	75	@ 1 40		
Carb	75	@ 85		
Manna S P	1	@ 1 10		
Morphine	1	@ 1 90		
Nutm No 1	90			
" 2	80			
Bergamot	7	@ 8		
Cassia	2	@ 2		
Cinnam	1	@ 1		
Citronella	1	@ 1		
Essence	1	@ 1		
Lemon	1	@ 1		
Peppermint	1	@ 1		
Neats f gall	1	@ 1		
Olive	1	@ 1		
quarts doz	1	@ 1		
pints doz	1	@ 1		
Origan	1	@ 1		
Pennyroyal	1	@ 1		
Rosemary	1	@ 1		
Sassafras	1	@ 1		
Sperm gall	1	@ 1		
Tanners gall	1	@ 1		
Whale gall	1	@ 1		
Wintergr'n	1	@ 1		
Opium Tr	1	@ 1		
Oil Paris bbl	4	@ 4		
Potatoe				
Prussiate	25	@ 28		
Chlorate	25	@ 28		
Iodide	3	@ 3		
Putty	3	@ 4		
Resin snip				
Rosin	3	@ 4		
Rochelle Salts	60	@ 65		
Saltpetre	12	@ 14		
Sal Soda	2½	@ 3		
Epsom	3	@ 4		
Glauber	3	@ 4		
Soot				
Sulphur	4	@ 5		
Hemp	7	@ 8		
Verdigrease	30	@ 35		
Mustard	18	@ 22		
Opium Al				
" Fin	24			
Bi Carb	4	@ 5		
Carb Soda	3	@ 4		
Cast soda	3	@ 4		
Sugar Lead	25	@ 28		
Turpsp gall	62	@ 70		
Varnish				
Copal gall	1 50	@ 2 25		
Japan gall	2 25	@ 2 50		
Shellac	1 40	@ 1 50		

PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY June 9, 1871.

The following tables will show the official receipts of coal by the slack water for May, for the past three years; also, the exports of coal by the Ohio for May, for the past three years. They will be found useful for reference.

PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE—MAY RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	May, 1869.	May, 1870.	May, 1871.
Pool No. 1, bushels	990,000	1,240,000	644,000
Pool No. 2, bushels	2,850,700	2,700,000	2,237,000
Pool No. 3, bushels	917,000	987,500	1,028,000
Pool No. 4, bushels	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,278,400
Total	2,960,660	6,568,200	5,848,500
Increase	960,000	1,607,540	280,300

It may be proper to note that the break in the lock at No. 2, that occurred on the 20th of May, pre- vented the passage of coal from that time.

COAL EXPORTS BY RIVER.

	May, 1869.	May, 1870.	May, 1871.
To Cincinnati	1,620,000	1,869,000	1,962,000
To Madison		80,000	80,000
To Louisville	1,100,000	4,468,000	6,185,000
To Nashville		110,000	
To New Orleans	200,000		
To Baton Rouge			40,000
Total	3,920,000	6,527,000	8,267,000

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 7.—The demand for Scotch pig is still con- fined to parcels to supply the immediate wants of con- sumers, and with a good stock in dealers hands prices are irregular and lower. The sales are 500 tons Eg- linton at $29@30, and 200 do Gartsherrie, $32 cur- rency, and 200 do Coltness, to arrive, $29 50, gold. American continues in demand, but the limited supp- ply restricts business, and prices are practically un- harden; we notice sales of 100 tons No. 1 Hudson at $41; 100 do No. 1 Poughkeepsie, $34; and 100 do No. 2 do, $32; and 250 tons Gray Forge on private terms. Of Wrought scrap 100 tons No. 1 have been taken at $45 @ ton. There has been quite an active inquiry for English iron rails, and prices, which are firmly maintained, have been made at $50 tons 56 ft at $56 50 gold; 3,700 tons, 50 and 56 lb, to arrive here, and 4,000 do 52 lb do delivered at New Orleans, on private terms. Railroad iron con- tinues in limited demand from store, at our quota- tions.

Import of iron into New York from January 1st to May 31st, 1871:

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet, &c.	
From foreign ports	tons.	6,694	tons.	29,391 lbs. 134,514
Coastwise		2	16	1,771
Total	tons.	6,616	tons.	29,407 lbs. 136,285
Same time, 1870		5,859		14,921 99,469

—*From Current.*

Sheep.

BRIDGE & TAGGART SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Gallagher	320	20,480	@2 90
Gallagher	317	17,440	5 50
Eriedman	83	9,638	5 13
E. H. Hood	100	6,000	5 00
J. C. Floyd	187	14,000	5 50
J. C. Floyd	174	14,000	5 50
E. H. Hood	114	10,010	4 90
A. Dentrich	58	3,600	4 75
A. Dentrich	53	3,060	4 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

H. Akers	30	2,100	4 75
S. S. Smith	30	2,220	4 17
S. S. Smith	247	15,660	4 25
Rebeshausch	267	15,660	3 25
W. Akers	144	per head	4 75
Hartinson & Co	144	12,960	4 75
Hartinson & Co	180	15,120	3 90
J. Roth	68	6,120	4 50
J. Lord	41 lambs	2,800	4 62½
J. Lord	25 sheep	2,450	4 25
J. Dean	41	3,120	4 25
W. Dorick	41	per head	2 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY GLASS & CO. SOLD TO

J. Pearse	200	15,200	5 70
Lyd & Pearse	200	15,200	5 70
Holmes	175	15,430	3 80
Eriedman	376	28,420	4 50
Eriedman	219	16,425	4 50
Eriedman	200	15,500	4 50
S. Pearse	119	8,500	3 65
Henry & Co	1,000	85,000	@5 00
Henry & Co	561	33,660	3 60
Taylor & Lyon	150	stag	2 00
	10		5 50
	10	11,550	5 25
	1	1,400	5 00
	1	1,350	6 50
	1	cow	3 00
	22	20,900	5 50
	18	17,280	5 50
	18	22,240	5 50
	1	1,400	5 50

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

Henry Weashamer	52	58,870	5 25
J. & J. Bope	30	3,000	5 00
M. Steinhouser	3	3,420	6 00

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Voetter & B	198	19,400	4 40
J. J. Myers	41	3,960	4 40
H. G. Imboff	94	11,820	4 40
J. J. Myers	7	1,040	4 40
J. F. Reynthaler	81	11,000	4 37
M. Reynthaler	3	1,000	4 37
F. Smith	53	13,660	4 35
H. M. Horshouser	2	840	4 20

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

A. Dentrich	206	15,720	3 90
H. Eriedman	445	42,020	5 15
H. Eriedman	214	19,660	5 15
H. Eriedman	417	37,960	5 25
H. Eriedman	224	19,230	5 30
H. Eriedman	204	18,700	5 30
A. Dentrich	252	19,160	4 90
R. Rogers	53	4,240	4 85

W. MCINTYRE, long connected with the Pennsyl- vania Railroad Point depot, as delivery clerk, has been assigned to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. We are sorry to part with Mac., from whom we have received many favors, but are consoled by the fact that we shall have frequent business intercourse with him at his new base.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 7.—The market for domestic fleece re- mains as for some time past. There is considerable inquiry from manufacturers, but the stock is so light that transactions have been confined entirely to small parcels, and holders maintain full rates for what lit- tle they have to dispose of. Quarterblood and Terces have been in improved request, and as the supply is still light, prices are generally a trifle firmer. Pulled wool comes forward slowly, and prices are nominal. Of California wool 75,000 lbs sold at 37@39c; 30,000 lbs Fall do, 25c; 8,000 lbs Georgia, 44c; 8,000 lbs unwashed, 31@38c; 10,000 lbs extra and super Pulled, 50@53c; 6,000 lbs Texas, 26@35c; 4,000 lbs Norths, 47c; 7,000 lbs Canada, 50c; 25,000 lbs Cape, 35@37c; 25,000 lbs Texas, 10,000 lbs Lake, 6,000 lbs Georgia, 60,000 lbs Mestiza Pulled, 8,000 lbs Cape do, and at Boston, to come to New York, two invoices Cape, embracing about 1,000 bales, on private terms.

Import of wool into New York, from January 1 to May 31, 1871:

From foreign ports	bales. 22,776
Coastwise ports	6,564
Total	bales. 29,330
Same time, 1870	24,146

[Price Current.

Wool rules in all markets through the central part of Ohio at 50c a pound. Some who were foolish enough to sell without consulting the papers, sold at 45c. Harding, Gray & Dewey's *Wool Circular* (Bos- ton, May 29, says: "We doubt if desirable fleece will open at any point under fifty cents, and in Penn- sylvania and Ohio it is likely to range from fifty to fifty-five cents, probably. There is a scarci- ty of wool in market which has not been paralleled for years, and unless the price and quantity of im- portations of manufactured woolens, our wool growers cannot lose and may make by holding on a little."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Wool rules at from forty-five to fifty cents per pound at Salem, Ohio.

THE paper that steals our reports and palms them off as original wants a notice:

"Either the COMMERCIAL affects a supreme con- tempt for the articles devoted to the interests of ri- ests, or it is jealous of our good standing, and the remarkable success which has attended our enter- prise from the start. We leave it to the impartial reader to determine. We have long been aware of the fact that every full and reliable market has been more irritating than a thorn in the side of the COMMERCIAL, but we have not thought it necessary to notice the contemptible malice and jeal- ousy which crops out in its columns."

WHEW! what a long tail our cat has got. Getting jealous! That's good. We fact ya, we can beat anything in that sheet that was worthy of the least attention. That they steal our reports and palm them off as original, is known to all parties who take the trouble to examine. Even this week they copy our sales of pig iron and bloom, the same published five days previous. We have set several traps, and they have fallen into them. All the blus- ter they can make don't amount to anything. They steal our labors, and have done it from the first number to the last. But, then, let them. So long as the *Iron Age, Journal of Commerce,* of New York, *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association,* of Philadelphia, St. Louis *Republican* and Cleveland *Review* publish our reports, and credit us for the same, we can well afford to let the pirate of our own city pass. In regard to the reliability of their reports, we cheerfully indorse the ones they take from us, but can't go any further.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛@112⅜.

NEW YORK, June 8—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market rules easy at 3@4 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remains unsteady at 110½.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 112⅛@112⅜. One and two ⅌ cent. was asked for carrying. Clearings $77,000,000. The amount of gold bid at the Treasury to-day was $6,625,000, at 111.18 to 112.22½; awards $1,000,000, at from 112.13 to 112.22½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and a fraction higher on 5-20 issues; 10-40s a shade lower.

Coupons, 1881	117@118	118
5-20s, 1862	111@112	112
5-20s, 1864	110@111	111
5-20s, 1865	111@112	112
5-20s, 1865, new	114@114½	114½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and weak, with the exception of South Carolina new, which is strong and active.

Virginias, old	71½	North Carolinas, old
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old ...47
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new ...36½
Virginias, new	70½	

THE STOCK MARKET.

The great feature of the stock market to-day was Rock Island, which broke about 4 ⅌ cent. in as many minutes, selling down to 120¾. At this point a prominent operator bought 20,000 shares, and the stock rallied to 121¼, and on and bid 122 for all the stock that was for sale, which checked the downward movement. The transactions in this stock were enormous, 150,000 shares, and the con- trol of Rock Island now rests with the Chicago parties. The fluctuations in the principal stocks were unimportant. The move- ments in Rock Island in the earlier part of the day, and also those on her bid and asked for the morning, are a matter of the decline in those stocks is the disencumbrement of all the stock that was pledged for loans. There was a special meeting of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, held to-day this afternoon, the usual semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared, payable July 15th. The transfer books will close June 30th, and reopen August 3d. A re- port was circulated on the street that the road had been millions of new stock, thereby raising the share earn- ings to fifty per cent. Straight advantage was made on the card to the stockholders for July 3d, at Cleveland, to vote on the proposition to increase the stock, and that was nothing in the resolution relative to the amount of cash to be called from the stock already issued. The Adams Express Company, has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the half year, and the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company declared a dividend of four per cent. for the half year, which is over and above the reg- ular forty. The market closed strong on the list generally. A decided improvement was noticeable in Pac

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Law of Proscription Repealed—Election of Orleans Princes Declared Valid, &c., &c.

The French Law of Proscription Abolished.

VERSAILLES, June 8.—In the Assembly to-day, the debate on the removal of political disabilities of the Orleans princes, adjourned from Monday, was resumed. The committee reported in favor of abolishing the law of proscription, when Thiers rose and said he had opposed an abrogation of the law because he believed such action would be dangerous. He consented to the view of the committee on the princes engaging not to sit in the Assembly and not to enter into any intrigue against the Republic. The safety of the Republic had been confided to him, and he should not betray the trust. The Assembly then voted to abrogate the law of proscription by 464 yeas to 103 nays, and proceeded to declare valid the election of Duke D'Aumale and Prince de Joinville to seats in the Assembly by a vote of 440 to 113.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Irrigation of the Soil—A Rebellion Crushed—Vessel Lost at Sea—The U. S. Surveying Party Fail to Find a Canal Route—Curious Religious Festivities—Devotees Walking Through Fire.

KINGSTON, JAM., June 8.—Carlotta Patti arrived from Panama, and started for England.

Indian engineers have begun works necessary for the irrigation of the soil.

Dispatches from Aspinwall to the 6th state that another engagement had taken place at Tolipa, State of Bagota, between the government troops and insurgents, in which the former were victorious, driving the latter on all sides, and inflicting great slaughter. The insurgents have been disbanded, and the government party are again secure in power.

The ship Illinois, from New York for San Francisco, foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

News from Panama to the 5th have been received. The Catholic bishop had arrived.

The bark Chester was wrecked on Turk's Island.

The United States steamer Resaca has returned to Panama disappointed at not discovering a canal route. She will return to the United States shortly.

Advices from Trinidad are to May 28th. The Indians were engaged in religious festivities similar to those of the Hindoos. A part of the ceremony is for the devotees to walk through fire. Immense crowds witness the ceremonies.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The commencement exercises of the Ohio Female College, at College Hill, Cincinnati, took place yesterday. Prof. A. E. Sloan was elected President of the institution.

In the Rabbinical Conference at Cincinnati yesterday, Dr. Lilienthal, appointed at the New York conference to confer on measures between the members of the Conference of Philadelphia and the present Conference, reported that he had not yet accomplished the desired object. The Committee on Seminaries reported unanimously in favor of the establishment of Rabbinical Colleges, which was adopted.

John Miller fell through a hatchway in Proctor & Gamble's establishment in Cincinnati yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The Ellenville, Ulster county, New York, incendiaries have been tried, found guilty and yesterday were sentenced, Wiley Van Dover to fourteen years, and G. Lepee and Wm. Friend to five years each in Sing Sing Prison.

Charles Weber and Mary Pflaus went boat riding on the lake at Chicago Wednesday evening, and were drowned.

A meeting will be held in Chicago this evening, under the auspices of the United States Peace Commissioners, for the purpose of considering the best ways and means for maintaining peaceful relations with the Indians. Ten chiefs from the Arapahoes, Cheyenne and Wachita tribes will be present and speak.

On Monday last a man purchased of the Manufacturers' Savings Bank, of St. Louis, two drafts on New York, one in favor of E. King for ten dollars, and the other in favor of G. W. Mead for ten dollars and fifty cents. The party purchasing them afterwards erased the name of the parties in whose favor they were drawn, and the amounts, and got them cashed for one thousand and five thousand dollars each, on the order of J. W. Allen, by the People's Savings Bank at Chillicothe, Mo. Warrants have been engraved in the swindle, as the Hamilton Bank is also loser for eleven thousand dollars. One of the accomplices has been arrested at Chillicothe, and detectives are on the track of his confederate.

The water on Claiborne street at the canal, New Orleans, has fallen a foot. Twelve steam fire engines will commence throwing out water to-day, and if no further rains occur, the city will be relieved of the overflow in a few days.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NARROW-GAUGE ROAD FROM LEAVENWORTH TO DENVER.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., June 8.—There is considerable excitement in this city and vicinity over a proposed narrow-gauge railroad from Leavenworth to Denver. Some days ago the corporators, who are men of capital, made a proposition to the Board of County Commissioners to subscribe $200,000 of road within twelve months, if the county would surrender $200,000 of stock now held in the Kansas Pacific. The chief object of the road is to secure an early connection with the contemplated narrow-gauge road from Denver to Santa Fe, N. M.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1871.

SUPERVISING INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats to-day adopted a resolution for the appointment of various assistants to examine steam engines, machinery, &c., and afterwards adjourned. The committees will be appointed to-morrow.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 8.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Thursday, the 8th, as follows:

	Gravity.	Barrels.
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless		$2 25
4,000 bbls Petroleum Centre, 44 gravity		5 35
250 bbls Tarr Farm, regardless		5 35
250 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity		5 35
250 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity		5 35
500 bbls Rouseville, 48@ gravity		5 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity		5 30
1,000 bbls lower road, 47 gravity		5 20
1,000 bbls lower road, 46 gravity		5 25
1,500 bbls lower road, S. O. June		5 25
500 bbls Oil City, 46@ gravity		5 30
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity		5 30

The market was again quiet, but continues firm. The efforts of the combination to advance prices since past have apparently exhausted their energies, and a stop to regain breath has been taken. The prices have besides attracted considerable attention, and many active operators were missed from their accustomed haunts. On the Corry road we learned of no transactions, and the feeling seems to have undergone no particular change since yesterday. Holders demanded $5 00, and we feel confident all present that the deaf and dumb language to be heard would be unintelligible to the whole, the exhibition was a decided success. It proved the fact, without a doubt, that the institution is one worthy of the attention of all who are interested in the education of the deaf and dum of our city.

FAIR and Strawberry Festival for the benefit of Homewood Sunday School, to be held at Liberty Hall, East End, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 7th, 8th and 9th. Admittance 10 cents. Admission and supper ticket 50 cents.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK—No. 56 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. If

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

New Goods—William Semmis, Allegheny.
Sojourn Rooms—Fleming, Agnew & Co.
Prices Reduced—White, Orr & Co.
Hotel Furniture at Auction—Latimer & Cleary.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Hardings—1 483 Fourth avenue.
Situation Wanted—By girl, 129 Fifth avenue extension.
Farms For Rent Wheel—Henry Rea, Jr.
Book Finisher Wanted—W. S. Haven & Co.
Cottage for Rent—Richard Sill.
Lost—A Meerschaum.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Money Wanted—R. E. Commercial office.
Store Wanted—R. E. Commercial office.
Land Wanted—R. E. Commercial office.
Partner Wanted—A. B C, this office.
Steam Boilers—G. C. Hinkle.
Proposals—John J. Kindred.
Stereotyped at Auction—S. Whiting & Co.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson.
Hats—Wood Street Hatter.
Brushes and Notions—Thompson & Co.
London Hat—Mashington.
Speed Cotton—240 Liberty street.
Hat Trade—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Stylish Hats—139 Wood street.
Buttons to Last—Thompson & Co.
Brushes—Thompson & Co.
For $7 00 per—Fleming's.
Hat Bargains—Mills Silver Flake.
Diamond—240 liberty street.
Notions Half—139 Wood street.
Notions Half—1239 Wood street.
Half Sterling Silver—Capps.
Diamond Snow Flake—240 Liberty street.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery—S. Whiting & Co.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels.
Excess Ale—Pier Dunnals & Co.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Hat Emporium—Burnett's.
Burnett's—Kalliston.
Carriages and Axles—A. Leggate & Co.
Iron Work for Buildings—J. B. & J. M. Cornell.
Columbia Bar—Capps, Agent—George J. Bollom.
Champagnes—Schultze & Taller.
Pittsburgh Bridge—A. Harrison & Co.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery—M. B. Cochran.
Weekly Statements—Marks & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Bargains, Many Just Received—Morgan.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Spring Beds, Mattresses, &c.—Kennedy, Francis & Gibbons.
Grates, Co-king Ranges, &c.—Bissell & Co.
Wedding Cards Quickest—Bakewell & Co.
Whisky, Wines, &c.—Kiser & Saunderet.
Cigars for Sale—Wholesale.
Removal Notice—George S. Swartz.
Notice to Gentlemen—C. H. Putnam.
Removal Notice—W. D. Wilson.
Steam Hammers—Torrie & Miles.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, June 8, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Velocity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	75	58	100	W.	S.	8	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	30.12	63	56	87	N.E.	N.	14	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	30.00	72	60	100				Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	30.08	73	61	87	S.E.	E.	6	Clear.
Cairo.	30.00	84	70	100				Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	30.02	68	56	100				Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	86	70	100				Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	86	70	100				Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	30.02	82	70	100	W.	S.	11	Rain.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.00	74	60	100	S.	S.	6	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	84	70	100				Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.90	64	58	100	S.E.	E.	4	Cloudy.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the following abbreviations: L, light; G, gentle; P, perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, severe gale; I, storm; J, hurricane; K, most violent hurricane.

Weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Signal Officer.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NATIONAL BREWERS CONGRESS.

The Meeting at Turner Hall—Address of Louis Schade—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—The Place of Holding the Next Congress—Final Adjournment.

The eleventh annual Congress of the Brewers of the United States convened yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in Turner's Hall, on Sixth avenue.

The Chairman, Mr. Henry Clausen, called the meeting to order, and a number of delegates who arrived yesterday morning, handed in their credentials and were admitted to seats.

ADDRESS OF MR. SCHADE.

Mr. Louis Schade, of Washington, was then introduced. Mr. Schade is the lawyer who defended Captain Wirz, of Andersonville. He was sent to this Congress by Commissioner Pleasanton to report the proceedings. Mr. Schade, on being introduced, read the following interesting paper:

The use of beer is almost as old as mankind. Ancient Greek writers say that Bacchus, better known as the god of wine, taught the manufacture of beer to all people whose conditions did not admit of the cultivation of grape-vine. The old Egyptians knew how to make a beverage out of barley long before Moses lived among them. Herodotus, who wrote about 450 years before Christ, is, perhaps, the earliest historian who gives any particulars regarding the ordinary drink of the Egyptians. Pliny, Aristotle, Strabo, and others, who flourished 100 years before Christ, speak of beer as that of Zythos, give full descriptions of its qualities, and Diodorus even affirms that some kinds were so palatable as to be considered superior to wine itself. Diodorus lived about fifty years before the birth of Christ. Xenophon, four hundred years before Christ, also mentions that the Armenians gave a fermented drink made of barley. In Greece and Italy this beverage does not appear to have come into general use, but in Germany and among the Celtics it appears to have been the common drink of the inhabitants in the time of Christ and probably long before. The ancient Celts in Spain and Britain, that is, the ancestors of barley wine, were only, however, the poor people that used it in a fermented state, the richer class mixed it with honey, making a kind of mead of it. It must, however, have had a disagreeable odor, as Julianus in one of his epigrams says that "it stinks like beer."

The old Germans drank their beer long before they appeared in history. Tacitus, who lived about the time of Christ, informs us that in his time beer was the common drink of the Germans, and from his perfect description of the process of brewing followed it is not unlikely, or rather there can be no doubt, that they were acquainted with the method of converting barley into beer. They are also said to have added to it a concoction of oak-bark. The real hopped beer seems to have come into use in later; at least the first news we have of the cultivation of hops dates back as far as 768 after Christ. A general raising and cultivating of hops took place in the 14th century in Germany, whence it was introduced into England. The latter is then also said called breweries, and the beer gruit. Beer was brewed but only of barley, but also of oats and wheat. The city of Nuremberg, for instance, had an order prohibiting the brewing of any beer except from barley, whilst in Augsburg only wheat was allowed for manufacturing beer. In the Netherlands a beer was brewed called grutbier, in which herbs for the purpose of fermenting were added. Even as late as the fourteenth century a difference was made as to strength or weight of beer. Convent. Before the flourishing and greatness of the cities, every family brewed its own beer at home. After that time the brewers formed themselves into a profession or guild. The brewers enjoyed great influence and power, particularly in the cities of Cologne and Munich. Almost all the Archbishops of Cologne and others, Jacob von Artevelde, a brewer of Ghent, acquired by his ability and courage the favor of the people of Gent and also of the rest of Flandres. The Count of Flandres having incurred his displeasure, Artevelde was forced to run the land out of the country entirely. In the ensuing war between France and England, this brewer was able to assist the English king with an army of at least 60,000 men. His son Philip became as renowned as his father. He also commanded in the battle of Rosebeque, and finally fell, like his father, through the sword, whilst engaged in his warlike undertakings. Gilbert, Almonte, Elbert, Gerhard, Van der beers of Mecheburg and the Marks were at that time celebrated brewers. Also the brewers of Bruxelles and the "Bruck beer" of Munich. The first lager beer was brewed in the city of Ulm about 1295, whence it was soon introduced into Augsburg and other cities. In such cities where there was a want of good water of an appropriate quality for brewing lager beer,